

Report Date: 02 Feb 2013

**Summary Report for Individual Task
081-COM-1046
Transport a Casualty
Status: Approved**

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Condition: You have evaluated and given first aid to a casualty. You need to move the casualty to get further medical aid and may have to remove him/her from a vehicle before transporting. Assistance from other Soldiers may be available. You will need material that will not cut or bind the casualty (cravat bandages or litter straps), poncho, shirts or jackets, and poles or tree limbs. A SKED or Talon litter may be available. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP.

Standard: Transport the casualty using an appropriate carry or litter without dropping or causing further injury to the casualty.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment: None

Safety Level: Low

MOPP: Sometimes

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

None

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

Remarks: None

Notes: Conditions, standards, performance steps, and performance measures match task as it appears in STP 21-1-SMCT, 2 May 2011.

WARNING

If the casualty was involved in a vehicle crash you should always consider that he/she may have a spinal injury. Unless there is an immediate life-threatening situation (such as fire, explosion), do NOT move the casualty with a suspected back or neck injury. Seek medical personnel for guidance on how to transport the casualty.

1. Remove a casualty from a vehicle, if necessary.

a. Laterally.

(1) With the assistance of another Soldier grasp the casualty's arms and legs.

(2) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and move him/her to a safe place on the ground.

Note: If medical personnel are available, they may stabilize the casualty's head, neck, and upper body with a special board or splint.

b. Upward.

Note: You may have to remove a casualty upward from a vehicle; for example, from the passenger compartment of a wheeled vehicle lying on its side or from the hatch of an armored vehicle sitting upright.

(1) You may place a pistol belt or similar material around the casualty's chest to help pull him/her from the vehicle.

(2) With the assistance of another Soldier inside the vehicle, draw the casualty upward using the pistol belt or similar material or by grasping his/her arms.

(3) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and place him/her on the topmost side of the vehicle.

Note: If medical personnel are available, they may stabilize the casualty's head, neck, and upper body with a special board or splint.

(4) Depending on the situation, move the casualty from the topmost side of the vehicle to a safe place on the ground.

WARNING

Do NOT use manual carries to move a casualty with a neck or spine injury, unless a life-threatening hazard is in the immediate area. Seek medical personnel for guidance on how to move and transport the casualty.

Cue: A casualty must be moved.

2. Select an appropriate method to transport the casualty.

Note: The Hawes carry is more easily used to move a conscious casualty to cover. Grasp the injured Soldier's wrist with his/her arm over one shoulder and lean forward, raising him off the ground. When performed correctly, the rescuer can still employ his/her weapon.

a. Fireman's carry. Use for an unconscious or severely injured casualty.

CAUTION

Do NOT use the neck drag if the casualty has a broken arm or a suspected neck injury.

b. Neck drag. Use in combat, generally for short distances.

c. Cradle-drop drag. Use to move a casualty who cannot walk when being moved up or down stairs.

d. Use litters if materials are available, if the casualty must be moved a long distance, or if manual carries will cause further injury.

e. Roll the casualty toward you onto his/her abdomen.

Cue: The appropriate type of carry has been selected.

3. Transport the casualty.

a. Fireman's carry.

(1) Kneel at the casualty's uninjured side.

(2) Place casualty's arms above his/her head.

(3) Cross the ankle on the injured side over the opposite ankle.

(4) Place one of your hands on the shoulder farther from you and your other hand on his/her hip or thigh.

(5) Roll the casualty toward you onto his/her abdomen.

(6) Straddle the casualty.

Note: This method is used if the rescuer believes that it is safer than the regular method due to the casualty's wounds. Care must be taken to keep the casualty's head from falling backward, resulting in a neck injury.

(7) Place your hands under the casualty's chest and lock them together.

(8) Lift the casualty to his/her knees as you move backward.

(9) Continue to move backward, thus straightening the casualty's legs and locking the knees.

(10) Walk forward, bringing the casualty to a standing position but tilted slightly backward to prevent the knees from buckling.

(11) Maintain constant support of the casualty with one arm. Free your other arm, quickly grasp his/her wrist, and raise the arm high.

(12) Instantly pass your head under the casualty's raised arm, releasing it as you pass under it.

(13) Move swiftly to face the casualty.

(14) Secure your arms around his/her waist.

(15) Immediately place your foot between his/her feet and spread them (approximately 6 to 8 inches apart).

(16) Again grasp the casualty's wrist and raise the arm high above your head.

(17) Bend down and pull the casualty's arm over and down your shoulder bringing his/her body across your shoulders. At the same time pass your arm between the legs.

(18) Grasp the casualty's wrist with one hand while placing your other hand on your knee for support.

(19) Rise with the casualty correctly positioned.

Note: Your other hand is free for use as needed.

WARNING

Do NOT use the neck drag if the casualty has a broken and/or fractured arm or a suspected neck injury. If the casualty is unconscious, protect his/her head from the ground.

b. Neck drag.

(1) Tie the casualty's hands together at the wrists. (If conscious, the casualty may clasp his/her hands together around your neck.)

(2) Straddle the casualty in a kneeling face-to-face position.

(3) Loop the casualty's tied hands over and/or around your neck.

(4) Crawl forward, looking ahead, dragging the casualty with you.

c. Cradle-drop drag.

(1) With the casualty lying on his/her back, kneel at the head.

(2) Slide your hands, palms up, under the casualty's shoulders.

(3) Get a firm hold under his/her armpits.

(4) Partially rise, supporting the casualty's head on one of your forearms.

Note: You may bring your elbows together and let the casualty's head rest on both of your forearms.

(5) With the casualty in a semisitting position, rise and drag the casualty backwards.

(6) Back down the steps (or up if appropriate), supporting the casualty's head and body and letting the hips and legs drop from step to step.

d. SKED or Talon litter.

(1) Prepare a SKED litter.

(a) Remove the SKED from the pack and place on the ground.

(b) Unfasten the retainer strap, step on the foot end of the SKED, and unroll it completely to the opposite end.

flat. (c) Bend the SKED in half and back roll. Repeat with the opposite end of the litter. The SKED litter will now lay

(2) Prepare a Talon litter.

(a) Stand the litter upright and release buckles from the litter.

(b) Place the litter on the ground and completely extend it with the fabric side facing up.

(c) Keeping the litter as straight as possible, grab the handles and rotate them inward until all the hinges rotate and lock.

Note: This action is done best using two individuals on each end of the litter executing this step simultaneously.

(d) While maintaining the hinges in the locked position, apply firm, steady pressure on the spreader bar with your foot. Increase pressure with your foot until the spreader bar locks into place.

(3) Place the casualty on the litter.

(a) Place the litter next to the casualty. Ensure that the head end of the litter is adjacent to the head of the casualty.

(b) Log roll the casualty and slide the litter as far under him/her as possible. Gently roll the casualty down onto the litter.

(c) Slide the casualty to the center of the litter. Be sure to keep the spinal column as straight as possible.

(4) Secure the casualty to the litter using litter straps or other available materials.

Note: For a SKED litter, lift the sides of the SKED and fasten the four cross straps to the buckles directly opposite the straps. Lift the foot portion of the SKED and feed the foot straps through the unused grommets at the foot end of the SKED and fasten to the buckles.

e. Improvised litter.

(1) Use the poncho and two poles or limbs.

(a) Open the poncho and lay the two poles lengthwise across the center, forming three equal sections.

(b) Reach in, pull the hood up toward you, and lay it flat on the poncho.

(c) Fold one section of the poncho over the first pole.

(d) Fold the remaining section of the poncho over the second pole to the first pole.

(2) Use shirts or jackets and two poles or limbs.

(a) Button two or three shirts or jackets and turn them inside out, leaving the sleeves inside.

(b) Lay the shirts or jackets on the ground and pass the poles through the sleeves.

(3) Place the casualty on the litter.

(4) Lift the litter.

(a) Raise the litter together.

(b) Keep the litter as level as possible.

Note: Use caution when transporting on a slope, incline, and/or hill.

4. Lift the casualty onto your back.

a. Raise the casualty to a standing position and or face the casualty, grasp the casualty's wrist and raise his arm high above your head while continuing to support the casualty with your other arm. If you use your right hand to fire your weapon, grasp the casualty's right wrist with your left hand. This will leave your right hand free to use your weapon.

b. Rotate your body so that your back is to the casualty's chest. The casualty's arm will be across your shoulder.

c. Lean forward, lifting the casualty's off of his/her feet.

d. Adjust the casualty's body as needed and move forward, carrying the casualty. When the carry is performed correctly, the rescuer can still employ his weapon.

Note: Two-Man Supporting Carry. The two-man carry is similar to the Hawes carry. Two rescuers grasp the casualty's wrists over opposite shoulders, lean forward, and lift the casualty to move him. This carry is easier in that two rescuers are used instead of one. Other Carries. Other one-man and two-man carries may be appropriate for casualty movement but they must be based on the tactical situation and have been practiced for familiarity.

5. Evacuate a casualty using a SKED litter.

a. Prepare a SKED litter for use.

(1) Remove the SKED litter from its pack and place it on the ground.

(2) Unfasten the retainer strap.

(3) Step on the foot end of the SKED litter and unroll the SKED completely.

(4) Bend the SKED litter in half and back roll.

(5) Repeat with the opposite end of the litter so that the SKED litter should lay flat.

(6) Point out the handholds, straps for the casualty, and dragline at the head of the litter.

b. Place and secure a casualty to a SKED litter.

Note: Now that the SKED litter has been made ready, place the casualty onto the litter, secure the casualty to the litter so he will not fall off, and evacuate the casualty. Use an assistant student as the simulated casualty.

(1) Place the SKED litter next to the casualty so that the head end of the litter is next to the casualty's head.

(2) Place the cross straps under the SKED litter.

(3) Log roll the casualty onto his side in a steady and even manner.

Note: Suggest showing one-man rescuer method, then four-man rescuer method. Emphasize supporting the casualty's head and neck.

(4) Slide the SKED litter as far under the casualty as possible.

- (5) Gently roll the casualty until he is again lying on his back with the litter beneath him.
- (6) Slide the casualty to the middle of the SKED litter, keeping his spinal column as straight as possible.
- (7) Pull out the straps from under the SKED litter.
- (8) Bring the straps across the casualty.
- (9) Lift the sides of the SKED litter and fasten the four cross straps to the buckles directly opposite the straps.
- (10) Lift the foot portion of the SKED litter.
- (11) Feed the foot straps over the casualty's lower extremities and through the unused grommets at the foot end of the SKED litter.
- (12) Fasten the straps to the buckles.
- (13) Check to make sure the casualty is secured to the SKED litter.

Note: Move the casualty by yourself (dragline), two person (one on each side grasping two handholds each), and four man (litter squad) bearer kneels at one of the handles on the knee closest to the litter and facing the direction of travel. The leader of the litter team is usually at the casualty's right shoulder. Usually, the casualty is evacuated with his feet pointing toward the direction of travel. Upon command from the leader, the bearers stand up in unison, lifting the casualty, carry the casualty and, adjusting as needed to keep the casualty as level as possible.

6. Evacuate a casualty using a Talon litter.

- a. Stand upright and release buckles from litter.
- b. Place litter on the ground and completely extend with fabric side facing up.
- c. Keeping the litter straight as possible, grab handles and rotate inward until all hinges rotate and lock.
- d. While maintaining hinges in the locked position, apply firm, steady pressure on the spreader bar with foot. Increase pressure with foot until spreader bar locks into place.

Note: To close and store the litter, repeat the directions in reverse.

7. Making Improvised litters.

- a. Use the poncho and two poles or limbs.
 - (1) Open the poncho and lay the two poles (limbs) lengthwise across the center so that the poncho is divided into thirds.
 - (2) Reach in, pull the hood up (toward you) and lay it flat on the poncho.
 - (3) Fold one section of the poncho over the first pole.
 - (4) Fold the remaining section of the poncho over the second pole to the first pole.
- b. Use shirts or jackets and two poles or limbs.
 - (1) Button two or three shirts or jackets and turn them inside out, leaving the sleeves inside.

(2) Lay the shirts or jackets on the ground and pass the poles through the sleeves.

c. Using a blanket.

Note: An improvised litter can be made using only a blanket or other material.

(1) Lay the blanket on the ground.

(2) Roll two opposite edges of the blanket toward the middle.

Note: When the casualty is placed on the blanket, the rolled edges of the blanket are used as grips. Four or more litter bearers should be used when transporting a casualty using the blanket litter.

8. Place the casualty on the improvised litter.

a. Place the litter next to casualty. Ensure the head end of the litter is adjacent to the head of the casualty.

Note: Tell the students: In order to prevent hypothermia in transport, cover the casualty with a blanket, poncho, or other available materials to keep him warm and dry. Place covering under the casualty to prevent chilling due to contact with cold or wet ground.

b. Log roll the casualty and slide the litter as far under him as possible. Gently roll the casualty down on to the litter.

c. Slide the casualty to the center of the litter. Be sure to keep the spinal column as straight as possible.

d. Secure the casualty to the litter using litter straps or other available materials.

9. Transport the casualty.

a. Four Soldiers will need to be available to evacuate the casualty. A four-man carry can be used to quickly and safely transport a casualty on a litter to a nearby collection point where he can be transferred to a ground or air ambulance.

b. If only one other Soldier is available, position yourselves on opposite sides of the litter and face toward the casualty, kneel on one knee, and grab the two poles. Upon the command from the leader, both rise in unison, lifting the casualty.

c. Lift the litter.

(1) Raise the litter at the same time as the other carrier/bearer.

(2) Keep the litter as level as possible.

(3) Place and transport the casualty on the improvised litter.

Note: Use caution when transporting on a slope, incline, and/or hill.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: For training and evaluation, use other Soldiers to be simulated casualties to be transported. Place Soldiers in both vehicles and on the ground for transport.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier the simulated casualties require movement to another location.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Removed the casualty from a vehicle, if necessary.			
2. Selected an appropriate method of transporting the casualty.			
3. Transported the casualty.			
4. Lifted the casualty onto back			
5. Evacuated a casualty using a SKED litter			
6. Evacuated a casualty using a Talon litter			
7. Made improvised litter(s)			
8. Placed the casualty on the improvised litter			
9. Transported the casualty			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	FM 4-25.11	First Aid	No	No
	FM 8-10-6	Medical Evacuation in a Theater of Operations Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures	No	No
1.	FM 8-10-6	Medical Evacuation in a Theater of Operations Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures	No	No
2.	FM 4-25.11	First Aid	No	No
2.	FM 8-10-6	Medical Evacuation in a Theater of Operations Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures	No	No
3.	FM 4-25.11	First Aid	No	No
3.	FM 8-10-6	Medical Evacuation in a Theater of Operations Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures	No	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
171-300-0065	Extract Injured Personnel from an Up-Armored High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV)	171 - Armor (Individual)	Approved

130-LDAC-1012	LDAC First Aid Lane 1	130 - Cadet Command	Analysis
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Supported Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
081-COM-1001	Evaluate a Casualty (Tactical Combat Casualty Care)	081 - Medical (Individual)	Approved

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
19-3-2214	Conduct Security of a Ballistic Missile Defense Facility	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
19-3-2019	Conduct Immediate Response Force BMD	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
19-6-1005	Conduct Critical Facilities Security GMD	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Analysis
03-3-5128	Conduct Casualty Recovery in the Hot Zone	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
19-2-2015	Supervise Security of a Critical Site BMD	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
03-5-1014	Establish Civil Support Team (CST) Medical Support	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
19-3-2017	Conduct Security Patrols BMD	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
19-3-2018	Respond to Emergency Incidents BMD	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
19-1-3518	Provide Health Services for a Theater Internment Facility	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
19-3-2015	Conduct Security Command Center Procedures BMD	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
03-2-5126	Conduct Non-Ambulatory Casualty Decontamination	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
03-2-5125	Conduct Ambulatory Casualty Decontamination	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
19-3-2016	Conduct Entry Control Facility Procedures BMD	19 - Military Police (Collective)	Approved
03-2-5124	Establish Mass Casualty Decontamination Site	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved
03-2-6593	Conduct Casualty Collection Procedures	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills	Enlisted	MOS: 000, Skill Level: SL1
Engineer Lieutenants' Common Core Task List	Officer	AOC: 12B, Rank: 2LT, Duty Pos: AAT
Battlefield Weather Course (BWC) (6 Sep 12)		